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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

For the Argus.

OUR AUTUMN WALK.

BY LYDIA M. RENO.

Ah, as sometimes in our dreams
Scenes that are nearest seem most far,
Thus softly, in my heart to-night,
The things that were, and things that are,
Blend in confusion strangely sweet
A low dear song, with nought to mar.

So thinking of our Autumn walk
Upon the hills, and by the stream
I feel as if our feet had trod
Familiar places in a dream,
And all we said and all we did,
Seems far removed from common theme.

The Sabbath sun shone softly down,
And withered leaves beneath our feet
The parted Summer's faded gifts
Made rustling music low and sweet,
The brown old rock the drooping ferns
Engathered in their lone retreat.

The low wind sighed the murmuring stream
Went wandering o'er its rocky bed
And lovingly we talked of those
Whose feet the Better Country tread,
Till in wild joy my heart poured but
A song of triumph for the dead.

I felt as chastened pilgrims feel,
Bowing before a blessed shrine
And from my heart rose trembling prayers
For thee, beloved, and thine, and mine,—
And soft I breathed a dear, dear name,
A name, to me, almost divine.

Oh friend of mine that Autumn walk
With good to us was surely rife,
As standing on that brown old rock
We saw from far the great world's strife,
And richer did our souls drink in
Larger and nobler views of life.

And when our footsteps homeward trod,
They chid us for our long delay,
I felt that we had wiser grown
For the communion of that day,
And soft within my heart a calm,
Like God's dear peace [illegible]

ROCHESTER, PA.

A Singular Case.

For some time past a case of alleged lunacy has been lingering in the courts of N. York city, the details of which have furnished rich food for the scandal mongers. Yesterday, in court, it came to a sudden and unexpected conclusion. While a lawyer was arguing in favor of the release of the female, Mrs. Caroline Woodman, from the insane asylum, at the suit of her friend, Mr. Furniss the proceedings were interrupted by the appearance of the brother of Mrs. W., who handed to the Court an application signed by his sister, requesting that the proceedings in her name should terminate, as she had arranged matters amicably with her husband, and was about to return to her father's home in Mississippi, with her brother. The case then ended, but we find in the N. Y. Post of last evening, an affidavit sworn to by Mrs. Woodman, which furnishes a history of the wrongs she has suffered at the hands of the man Furniss, who assumed to be her friend.

The narrative is quite long, and furnishes one of the most lamentable instances of human depravity and cruelty on record. It seems that she has been for more than a year followed, tortured, seduced, beaten, robbed, without mercy, in Paris, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other places, at hotels and private houses. She was taken to Paris by her husband an invalid, and left there to undergo skilful medical treatment while his business obliged him to return home. She there got acquainted with Furniss, who acquired power over her reputation through her weakness, which he afterwards used to extort money. She there loaned him six hundred dollars. Coming to America he borrowed, extorted, and stole from her money, jewels, &c., all the time, and when she did not give him what he asked, he beat and abused her—Sometimes he raised disturbances in her rooms at hotels, to force her to give him money. By some strange infatuation she suffered all this in silence, keeping it from the knowledge of her husband, until at last the latter accidentally found it out.—Her incarceration in an insane asylum was done to keep her out of Furniss' clutches, as her husband could no longer live with her.

Couldn't be Cheated

Oliver H. Smith gives this incident in the early history of Indiana:

At the Rush circuit court my friend Judge Perry bargained for a pony for twenty-five dollars, to be delivered the next day on a credit of six months. The Judge drew the note at the top of a sheet of foolscap, and signed it. James Rariden signed it next, and handed it on and on it went from lawyer to lawyer around the bar, till near twenty of us had signed it. I then handed it up to the court, and the three judges put their names to it.

Judge Perry presented it to the man he had bought the pony of but he promptly refused to receive it.

"Do you think I am a fool, to let you get the court and all the lawyers on your side? I see that you intend to cheat me out of my pony."

He jumped and ran out of the court house, mounted the pony and started for home at full gallop.

From the Nashville Daily News, of Nov 16.

TREASURY AGENCIES.

The following project is substantially the same which Gen. Jackson said he was prepared to furnish had he been called upon by Congress. He often talked with the undersigned upon the subject, and seemed anxious to know whether a substitute for a United States Bank, purely national in its character, could not be devised. These conversations resulted in the concoction of the within scheme. W. B. LEWIS.

The following outline of a Financial Scheme is proposed as a substitute for a National Bank:

1. In the place of a National Bank it is proposed to establish Treasury Agencies as places of deposit for public moneys.

2. There should be at least one of these agencies located in every State and Territory in the Union, at such points as would be most convenient and suitable.

3 For each agency there should be appointed one principal officer, with as many subalterns as would be sufficient to transact the business thereof.

4. Private individuals should also be permitted to deposit their funds for safe keeping in these agencies, and to receive therefor certificates of deposit in the shape of bank notes, payable on demand (at the agencies where deposited) in gold or silver, or such other funds as would be satisfactory to the holders of certificates.

5. For the deposits of private individuals the proper officers of said agencies should be directed to issue as many certificates and of such size as might be required, provided they shall not be of a less denomination than fifty or one hundred dollars. (The State banks should be looked to for small notes.)

6. The principal officers of the agencies should be authorized to receive for the public dues and from private depositors, besides gold and silver, the notes of such specie-paying State Banks as they may consider of undoubted solvency.

7. The certificates of deposite issued by the proper officers of said agencies should also be received anywhere in payment for the public dues, and at the land offices for public lands.

8. The officers of the agencies should be required to have weekly or monthly settlements with all the State Banks whose notes are receivable at the agencies; and in case they shall at any time fail satisfactorily to adjust the balances standing against them, their notes should no longer be received on deposite, and suit be instituted against them forthwith for the amount of their indebtedness to the said agencies.

9. Early facilities to the trading and mercantile communities, the proper officers of the agencies should not only be authorized, but directed to furnish drafts upon different sections of the country, if desired, whenever the situation of the agencies would admit of it, charging such premium only as would be sufficient to defray the additional expenses occasioned by the receiving and paying out the funds of private individuals.

10. The officers of the agencies should be required to make weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns to the Secretary of the Treasury, and in case of failure or neglect to do so, the law should make it the duty of the President to dismiss them from office forthwith.

11. The usual bonds and surety should be required of the officers of said agencies, and in case of defalcation or in improper use of the moneys by them, public or private, they should be deemed to have committed a penitentiary offence, and on conviction thereof be punished accordingly.

12. The officers of said agencies should be appointed for a term of four years, and should not be removed from office without the concurrence of the Senate; but for alleged improper conduct they might be suspended upon application of the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, who, in such cases, should be required to report the reasons for such suspensions to the Senate forthwith, if in session, if not, then at the commencement of the next ensuing session.

REMARKS.—The establishment of these Treasury Agencies or Branches would obviate, it was thought, the constitutional objections which had been made to a National Bank; that they would afford to the country a sound paper circulating medium, in the shape of bank certificates for deposites; that they would have the same controlling influence over the State banks with regard to their issues as a National Bank would or could have, and that the certificates of deposit, guarantied as they would be by the Government, would command universal confidence, and be more valuable every where than either gold or silver. It might be advisable, however, to restrict the issuing of these certificates of deposit to a few only of the Agencies—say Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, New Orleans, and St. Louis.

It was believed there could be but one objection of much force made to this scheme, and that was that the United States were made the depositories of private funds, and responsible for their safe-keeping and disbursement. Many other objections would doubtless have been made by those in favor of United States Bank, or favorite theories of their own; but in answer to them all it might be said that the great public benefits arising from it, if adopted, by the improved condition of the currency and exchange of the country, would more than compensate for any injuries or losses the Government might sustain. It should be borne in mind, too, that the whole machinery of this scheme was to be under the entire control, direction, and supervision of Congress, and entirely beyond the reach of the Executive, or the Executive influence.

☞ A Miss Wood recently recovered ten thousand dollars damages for a breach of promise from a faithless swain. High price for wood' we think.

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

As I left Vienna this morning, and sailed down the Danube, I felt for the first time that my face was turned towards the lands of the East. I had met the Turk and the Arab, in their peculiar costumes, in the beautiful and crowded capital of the Austrian empire. The long beard, the turban, the robe, and the almost inseparable pipe, had shown that already I was on the borders of a strange land; but not until the city had vanished from view did I fully realize that my long journey had commenced. Scarcely, however, had I turned from gazing on the spurs of the Tyrolese Alps, which were rapidly receding behind the city, when the vast plain upon the north of the Danube recalled historic memories of the past. From the top of St. Stephen's Church tower I had looked out over the fields of Wagram, and Esling, and Espern, where Napoleon had met the armies of Austria—I had passed along the border of the battlefield of Wagram as I hurried from Dresden to Vienna—but now, as more slowly the steamer sailed upon the bosom of Europe's grandest river, I had time to recall the various conflicts of the past. The old Romans were in Vienna, and near it they encountered the barbarian hordes of the North. The Turk had encamped around the city—burned its suburbs, and wended over these plains—here the great battle was fought between the House of Hapsburg and the Bohemian king, Ottocar, which gave strength and grandeur to the Austrian dominions—and here, too, the name of Napoleon is connected with almost every river and mountain. On the island of Lobau, Napoleon's forces were almost besieged, until by a skillful manœuvre he deceived the Archduke Charles,—passed his army of 180,000 men in a single night over the river, and gained a signal victory over his enemies. Never did I so fully estimate the grandeur of the genius and the magnitude of the labors of the French Emperor as since I have rambled over Europe. Other warriors had fields of glory, but they were limited. Napoleon has left his impress almost every where; and there is not a house where he lodged, a mountain he climbed, a city he visited, or an article of raiment which he wore, that has not to day a charm on that account, in the estimation of the masses of the people.

In some respects the Danube resembles the Mississippi. It is not so large, it is true, but for many miles it has low banks, which only by raised levees protect the country from overflow, and it is changing its channel from year to year. The soil there is gravel, in which gold is found, and in several places to-day I noticed men at work washing out the precious grains.—When I inquired of a German as to the richness of the mines, he replied that much gold was found, but, giving his shoulders a peculiar shrug, said that it all went to the Emperor. Occasionally the hills approach close to the river, and remind one of some of the most beautiful spots on the Rhine or on the Hudson. The latter, in its picturesque highlands, only needs the ruin of old castles, and turreted walls, and the grandeur of historic associations, to rival the proudest of European river scenery. Here the mind is carried back two thousand years. On that elevated bank on the South is Petronell, supposed to be on the site of Carnverturn, destroyed by fierce Attila. Then under the shadow of the over-hanging height are the warm springs which the Romans called Aqua Pannonicæ, and in the waters of which they bathed; and at a little distance are ramparts built by Roman hands, and on which the Turks and Austrians had bloody combats. But the glory of the past overshadows the present. Ages of warfare, violence and distruction turned the minds of the people from the development of the resources of the country, and the establishment of the various institutions of civilization. How strange is the scene contrasted with America. Here is a river almost rivaling our own Mississippi—far surpassing the Ohio—known to the world for two thousand years—the scene of some of the grandest events in historic record—and yet its waters roll on almost through a waste land. Apart from the old castles now in ruins, and apart from the vicinity of a few large cities, there is more appearance of improvement between Dubuque and St. Paul than between Vienna, with its 400,000 inhabitants, and Pesth, with its surroundings of 160,000.

There are now indications of awakening life. Nearly thirty years ago two Englishmen placed on the Danube the first steamers. But such were the difficulties attending the enterprise that it was about to be abandoned. A company was, however, formed at Vienna by the exertion of two noblemen, and an exclusive charter obtained from the Austrian government, granting to them the sole right of steam navigation for some twenty years yet to come. This company has built a large fleet of steamers—more than 100 vessels—and is at once aiding in developing the resources of the country and enriching themselves. The price of passage from Vienna to Galatz—about as far as from Pittsburg to Evansville—is $50. A number of boats of peculiar construction are also seen upon the river, designed for carrying grain, wood, &c. These float down the current, but up stream are drawn by horses, as our canal boats. I have seen a number with ropes which appeared from a fourth to a half a mile long, drawn by from 20 to 30 horses, driven along the bank.

The first place at which our steamer touched was Hainburg,—and here was furnished an example of Austrian Legislation. The town is a vast 'tobacco manufactory,' having, out of a population of 5000, some twelve or fifteen hundred hands employed by the government. No citizen of Austria is allowed to grow tobacco, except in Hungary. It is purchased, manufactured and sold by the government, and on all the little tobacco shops in the Austrian cities you will see the royal arms and the sign 'R. K. Tabak-Fabrik,' or Imperial Royal Tobacco manufactory.' The town shows considerable activity, and at its wharf a number of boats were lying. It is further interesting as the birthplace of the celebrated Haydn, the beauty and grandeur of whose strains no imperial monopoly could appropriate. In the vicinity I also noticed one of those conical earth-mounds whose origin is lost in mystery. I had seen them on the Ohio, and then we knew they were connected with sepulchral purposes. Those examined them on the Upper Miss[illegible] no Indian legend could say [illegible] found them in Nor[illegible] darts and axes like [illegible] found there; I had [illegible] them in Ireland—large and [illegible] Lough Neagh—and tradition attributes their origin to the Danes, yet antiquarians think they existed long before; and here I found them on the Danube,—and, as in all other places, history is silent as to their origin; and the interrogated citizen, to all inquiries, simply replies, "*Ich weiss nicht.*"

Turning from this town of Tobacco, the bold rock which rises from the river at the mouth of the March announces the approach of Hungary. The castle of Theban, which crowns it like the fortune of Hungary, is in ruins. Once, proud nobles held their festivities within its walls, and it commanded the passage of the March upon the west and the Danube on the south. Now a small village is scattered around it, and broken walls mark the outlines of the old fortifications. On one corner of the battlement stands a little tower, built upon a narrow pinnacle of rock, doubtless once used as a watch-tower. There is a legend that from a neighboring convent a nun was carried off by one of the lords of the castle.—The Church excited the populace to vengeance, and when a large force was about to force their passage into the castle, the despairing lovers cast themselves, locked in each other's arms, from this pinnacle into the Danube—and to this day it is called the Nun's Tower. Such is the first spot of Hungary—that border kingdom of civilization and Christianity—upon which my eye rested. Hungary! how many associations of sorrow and sadness gather around that name, from the days of Solomon the Magnificent to those of Kossuth the Exile!

A few miles brought us in sight of Presburg, a city on the North side of the Danube, containing some 40 or 45,000 inhabitants. A bridge of boats connects it with the Southern side, where is a railroad depot, and where there are pleasure gardens and a parade ground. Scarcely had we come in sight of the bridge [illegible] was waiting to cross over. This peculiarity of securing safety rather than saving time distinguishes Europe from America. When the whistle of a locomotive or the sound of an approaching train is heard, a pole is placed upon posts so as to prevent passage on every cross road, nor is it removed until the train has left. So on the river, the draw is arranged several minutes before the time, as no one is permitted to come upon the bridge.

Almost opposite to the landing place is an artificial mound some twelve feet high, and surrounded in part by a kind of palisade. It is called Konigsberg, and in the days of Hungary's glory her newly crowned monarchs rode up the mound, made a cross with the sword of St. Stephen, and waved it towards the four points of the compass, as if pledging protection to every part of their dominions. The mound still remains, though the kingdom has passed away. So, too, on the hill overlooking the city, stand the walls of the old roofless palace, with its four unguarded towers. Royalty once here in splendor—kings were crowned here—and while Buda was in the possession of the Turks, here were the court and capital. Was burned in 1811, and never been repaired. The city has no remarkable edifices—at least none such can be seen from the river. History tells us that when Maria Theresa was assailed by enemies on every side, and when her very capital was endangered, she came to Presburg, arrayed herself in a Hungarian mourning garb, and with the holy crown of St. Stephen on her head—two ribs of which had been presented by the Pope and which were thought to have been made by angels—and with her young child in her arms, she told to the Hungarian nobles in touching strains the story of her sufferings and her wrongs, and cast herself on them for protection. It was one of those masterly strokes of policy, the power of which that shrewd woman well understood.

The impulsive Magyars were so excited that as one man they drew their swords, swore that they would die for her, and forthwith gathered from every part of the kingdom those fierce and resistless hosts that repulsed her enemies. Here, too, Napoleon, with the laurels of Austerlitz yet fresh upon his brow, made with the Emperor of Austria the treaty of Presburg; a treaty made by Austria—like other promises of her monarchs—only to be broken when it could be done with safety.

On the opposite side of the river were not only the cavalry which were waiting to cross over, but companies of infantry were also on the parade. Soldiers are met at almost every step in Europe, and every day in the cities is the sound of martial music heard. The system of despotism is so worked as to strike down the individuality of the subject and to make him as far as possible a mere obedient machine. And for three years every young man is subjected to military discipline. A company of these young soldiers came on board the steamer, on their way to Komorn, and having laid down their muskets and knapsacks, spent their time in eating brown bread and smoking tobacco. A number of young Catholic priests or students also came on board distinguished by their long blue coats, reaching to their ankles, and by an underdress or skirt of black.

A number of small tributaries flow into the Danube, which not frequently spread over several miles in breadth, interspersed with large islands, and then contracts into the size of the Ohio, in a fine stage of water, opposite Louisville. The banks are covered with willow and beech, now changing rapidly from green to yellow, and wild geese and ducks are seen in great numbers. Passing a number of small and unimportant places, we touched at Komorn. This is the first well fortified place in Hungary. It lies at the junction of the Waag with the Danube, and at the foot of the long island of Schutt. An island directly above furnishes a place for strong fortifications, [illegible] and walls bristling with [illegible] was established as a fortress as early as the days of Matthias Corvinus, but after having been damaged by an earthquake it was greatly strengthened by the Austrians, and served as the place of deposit for the crown treasures while Napoleon occupied Vienna.

Lower down the river we passed one of the estates of Court Esterhazy, who has been conspicuous in the diplomatic circles of Europe. Report says that he has here a wine vault in which is one tun capable of holding nearly 35,000 gallons. He has a palace in Vienna, and possesses immense wealth. It is said that in St. Petersburgh he wore a court robe which cost $750,000. Towards evening the hills began to approach nearer the river, and we were told that they contained an abundance of iron ore. But when we inquired whether there were iron works near, it was replied that nobody took any interest in working iron, as men who had money preferred dealing in wine and grain. Still there are iron works in Hungary at which an excellent article is manufactured. Upon a high projecting rock stands the village of Grau. Its cathedral, the largest in Hungary, is of Italian architecture, and has been but recently finished. It commands a fine view of the river, and is said to occupy the site of an old fortress—how old, no one can tell, for some say it was the Bregetium spoken of by Ptolemy. Like other places in Hungary, it has shared all the vicissitudes of war, having been held alternately by the Turks and Christians. It is now the seat of the Archbishop, and has an immense revenue. A large building is occupied as a seminary; and a Hungarian, with evident feeling, said that every decent house in the place was owned by the priests. Just as the sun was setting—and I have seldom seen a more magnificent sunset; for the waters of the Danube, thrown into waves by the motion of the boat, reflected almost every possible color from burnished gold to dark shadows thrown from some projecting peak—we passed the old tower of Vissegrad. A fortress once crowned a rock rising so high that it seems impregnable, while a strong wall connected it with a six-story tower on the water's edge. In that tower, now in ruins, King Ladislaus, since sainted by the Catholic Church, imprisoned his own cousin, King Solomon. There Charles I. and II. died, and there the Hungarian nobles for a time kept Sigismund in captivity. So steep is that rude and barren rock we can scarcely fancy how it could be cultivated, and yet history tells us that the Pope's legate called it an earthly paradise when Corvinus beautified it as a pleasure ground.

It was night—though the full moon gave us a fine view—when we saw the lights of Buda, first its high fortress and then its wharf, and sweeping around under its magnificent suspension bridge, we landed in Pesth, the capital of Hungary. M. S.

Pesth, October, 1857,

The Ohio Legislature.

The cause of the failure of the Republicans of Ohio to carry the legislature, was that, in several of the counties where their plurality is not very large, but sufficient to carry over all opposition, they dissented on local questions or preferences and consequently division of the party. This is unavoidable in some instances, but should be averted in every way possible, when we have to combat with such an old and experienced trickster as the democratic party. They spare no pains or expenses to secure unanimity and the reconciliation of any differences that may arise in their ranks, aware as they are that by success they can obtain more from whence it came. To dissent upon any trivial question is almost a certain defeat. However, to commend the venal and corrupt policy of the democracy, we do not mean, but all good and conservative Republicans, who have in view the promotion of the necessitous principles of the party, and who know the necessity of unanimity to gain success, should throw aside these paltry prejudices, and aim at the overthrow of their opponents.—*Col. Sentinel.*

COINCIDENCES.

We were struck the other day in looking at a work entitled, 'The Lives of the Presidents,' with a few coincidents of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with Adams. Here is a table for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office:

	Born.	Retired.
John Adams	1735	1801
Thomas Jefferson	1743	1809
James Madison	1751	1817
James Monroe	1759	1825
J. Q. Adams	1767	1829

Now, it will be seen by this, that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor, John Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor, Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison, and John Q. Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just 66 years old when he retired; Jefferson was 66, Madison was 66, Monroe was 66; and J. Q. Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been 66. Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, all died on the 4th of July.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAS OF A TARIFF AND REVENUE.

We have heard of persons whose aversion to the truth was so inverate and profound, that they would never utter it even when it was better suited to their purpose than a lie; but preferred relying upon the latter as a matter of taste and principle, even if it entailed some sacrifice of interest or expediency. The instance we have put is a very curious idiosyncracy in the constitution of a certain class of minds, is, perhaps, an extreme case, but it illustrates a remarkable and interesting phase of human nature which is worthy of the attention of [illegible] It shows what [illegible] nature—and is admirably adapted to teach us humility and the vanity of human pride.

We have never known a more signal example of the perversity of mind to which we have referred than is according to rumor, about to be given by the Democrat Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb.—Mr. Cobb is a Southern man and a Democrat, and therefore under a double obligation to oppose and repudiate everything like protection to native industry or native productions. It is his duty, as doubtless it is his pride, both as a true disciple of Democracy and a Southerner, to go even out of his way, at considerable expense of time and trouble, to manifest his aversion to the principle of protection, and to all practical applications of that principle, even when such are accidental and incidental.

It his perhaps known to those of our readers who take an interest in such matters, that the proceeds from the revenue duties have of late been very greatly diminished. So marked and so decided has been the diminution of the income of the Government from this source, that the Treasury of the United States has suffered, in common with the country, embarrassments from the pressure of the times. In view of this fact, many of the citizens of the country had began to entertain hopes of such a revision of the Tariff as would while bringing it merely up to a revenue standard sufficient to supply the wants of the Government, at the same time, by a judicious arrangement, be made to afford some protection to native industry, and furnish some check to those excessive importations which have been mainly instrumental in producing our present embarrassments.—It was hoped that the Democratic party would, having seen so many evidences of [illegible] seize the happy occasion which the exigencies of the Treasury furnished, to relax gracefully a little of its old party bigotry, to patriotism, and reason, and experience. But it seems all such hopes and expectations were premature.

It is said that Secretary Cobb's first expedient for relieving the embarrassment of the Treasury, will be the retrenchment and curtailment of the public expenditures. If this primitive but most excellent expedient fails of its intended effect, that he will recommend to Congress to increase the duty on tea and coffee, to a standard sufficiently high to supply the wants of the Treasury. It was supposed by those best acquainted with the commercial and financial wants and interest of the country, that if the duties were augmented upon anything, it would be upon the articles of sugar and iron, two important commercial staples, upon which the duties are now very low.

But no! Sugar and iron are both produced in abundance in this country, they are articles of domestic manufacture, and any augmentation of the duties upon the imported articles would operate as a protection to the native producer. Therefore, tea and coffee are selected in preference, because the United States does not produce either of those articles, and no matter how high the duties are raised, they cannot by any possibility benefit any branch or class of domestic industry. Certainly this is very Democratic, but is it sensible or Statesmanlike? If the revenue duties must be increased to supply an adequate revenue, why not augment the duties upon such articles as will incidentally protect, our own industry? Can any sound reason be assigned why this should not be done? Does any other people or any other Government in the world, pursue a policy so perfectly suicidal as this people and this Government? Will we never learn wisdom from experience, or acquire the moral and intellectual strength to emancipate ourselves from the shackles of bigotry and prejudice.—*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*

GOLD FEVER IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—We learn from a private source that considerable excitement was lately caused at Ontenagon, by the arrival of a party of Indians from the head waters of the Menominee river, bringing with them some remarkably rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz. They represented that the country was rich with the same species of mineral. Some of the leading mining men of Ontonagon, after examining the specimens, formed an agreement with the Indians to guide them to the place from which they procured the specimens, and also keep the matter a secret for the present. By their special request the Ontonagon papers are also silent in regard to the expedition. The menominee river rises in Marquette county and flows southeast into Green Bay. It forms the southern boundary of the Peninsula. It is thought that the heavy snows which have lately fallen will, perhaps, prevent the expedition from reaching its destination this Fall.—*Detroit Free Press, Nov.* 14.

☞ Foote once asked a man without a sense of tune in him: "Why are you forever humming that tune?' "Because it haunts me,' was the reply. "No wonder,' said Foote, "you are for ever murdering it'

THE CAREER of a PROWLING LADY.

As early as 1850, we hear of a Mrs. Cole, in the law records, appearing as the accusatrix of certain parties for the crime of larceny—they having according to her affidavit, robbed the office of the District Attorney. A second affidavit appears, made shortly after, entirely revoking the accusation, and thus implying the use of hush-money, or some similar means of quieting accusers.

Shortly after this, Mrs. Cole, "turns up" in Charleston, South Carolina, where she appears in the character of a mistress to a gentleman in the restaurant business. She stayed with him several months, living in a style of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] was forced to sell out. Report says that she won between five and seven thousand dollars of his money during her sojourn with him, and it is a melancholy comment upon her affection for him, that it ceased when his money gave out. She left the unfortunate restaurateur, and sought a more ambitious field for her powers.

An old gentleman of great respectability, was her next lover. His name was Eggleston, and he held a good clerkship in the State Bank of Charleston. It did not take long for Mrs. C. to infatuate the old libertine, nor to make him pay roundly for said infatuation. His salary was by no means equal to her ambitious notions of things as they should be, and he was induced to commit a forgery, to keep up the extravagance into which his 'pet' ruthlessly plunged herself and him. For three years their connection continued, and during that time the old gentleman committed forgeries to the amount of $60,000 or over. Of this it is presumed over $40,000 was squandered upon this woman. The frauds were finally discovered, and poor Eggleson imprisoned.—Soon after his incarceration, he sent word to his "darling Agnes" that he wished her to come and see him. Her answer shows the depth of her passion for him. "Dear Eggy—I haven't time to make calls; besides, you are played out."

The agent of a large traveling circus menagerie, next occupied her attention.—He was a handsome, wealthy man, of warm, quick temperament, and great social development—just one of those fellows, who are very good, or very bad, but always brilliant and agreeable. He conceived for Mrs. C. a devoted affection, and was fairly led astray by her. From genuine love his feelings were turned into the channel of sensuousness, and the old story re-enacted. He [illegible] ney, until a short twelve months found him and [illegible] endeavoring to [illegible] spark of [illegible] for the sentiment she had formerly professed to entertain for him, within her breast, to blow his brains out, and terminated this sad drama.

Her last 'love' but one, was Dr. Beatty, who died lately, in his hotel. The Doctor was a gay man—what is called 'a society man,' and had some means. Mrs. Cole found it out, and immediately commenced her fascinations upon him. Their relation continued until Beatty's death, and we do not know that he ever had cause to rue the day when he met this 'strange woman,' unless his conscience may have given him an occasional twinge.

AN ECONOMY WORTH CONSIDERING.—In these hard times, and in view of the advent of cold weather, it will be worth while for some at least, to test the truth of the assertion that newspapers make a warm and comfortable bed covering. It is said indeed, they supply a surprising degree of warmth considering the lightness of the material. The papers can be spread loosely, over-lapping each other, or they may be pasted together at the edges, or stitched between a pair of sheets. It is asserted that they really make a light, warm and agreeable bed-covering, and do away with the necessity of piles of clothes in freezing weather. If this is so, it will be a discovery useful to others besides the poor, to whom; at the present time, its truth should make it invaluable. At any rate the experiment can be easily tried. We presume that paper not printed on could be used, as we hardly think the somnolent qualities of the new covering can be fairly attributed to the fact of their being made of newspapers only.

☞ No party can live by fraud in this country, nor by schemes and tricks. Even deception and demagoguery have never had but temporary success, to be succeeded by overwhelming defeat; and so, thanks to an over-ruling Providence, we hope it will always be.—*Democrat.*

Then the days of the Democratic party are numbered, for if ever a party was blackened with frauds, if ever a party tried to succeed by tricks and schemes instead of any intrinsic merits in its principles, if ever a party relied upon deception and demagoguery, as its only means of success, it is the Democratic party.—*Louisville Journal.*

SINGULAR.—A very singular thing is being brought to light at the Minnesota Mine, Lake Superior. By examination among the broken rocks on the side of the bluff, pieces of veinstone, with copper and silicate, were picked up at one point in considerable quantities, and it was thought best to pull away the adjacent rubbish and examine for the out-crop of the vein. A party of men were put upon the ground, and soon found the conglomerate with a channel or trench passing thro' it some five or six feet in width. This was filled with soft rubbish, containing charcoal and other traces of the works of the ancient miners. Its depth has not yet been ascertained.

☞ What a world of gossip would be prevented, if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

HIT HIM AGAIN.

The Cincinnati Enquirer—An organ of the Sham Democracy—has been sending out circulars to the Postmasters asking their aid in extending its subscription list. Some of the responses evince more truth than politeness—for instance the following:

POSTMASTER No 1—A DISCRIMINATING DEMOCRAT, WHO KNOWS A GOOD NEWSPAPER, AND WANTS NO OTHER.

CINCINNATI, IOWA, Oct. 28, '57.

SIR: We do believe in *true* "Democratic measures;" and, therefore, are opposed to the *false* and counterfeit concern *The Enquirer* advocates. True Democracy, according to Jefferson, is 'equal and exact justice to all men.' *All* men are created *equal*.—The *sham* Democracy, of which James Buchanan is a *mere* "*Granny*," (you know he said he was no LONGER "*James Buchanan*,") is most emphatically *opposed* to the good old Jefferson kind; and says of a portion of the human race, whom Jefferson calls in his *Notes on Virginia*, "citizens," they have NO RIGHTS which the white man is bound to respect. Your paper sustains this party, and that lying and slanderous so-called decision of the Supreme? (save the mark) Court. The people here want to take such *true* and tried *Democratic* papers as THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, *Cincinnati Gazette*, and *The National Era*. There are but *two* Democratic papers taken here, and but *four* persons take them. In fact, one-half or two-thirds of the Democrats here could not read a paper if they had one.

You speak of 'giving a cordial support to the administration of President Buchanan.' I shall give *no* "*support*" to such a disgraceful administration as his, nor to *any* paper, unless it be for the purpose of learning how *low* men *may* descend in politics in this nation, that will give that *Slavery*-EXTENDING administration its support.—Slavery is doomed to die, and those who support it in any manner by the strong arm of the General Government must die *politically*. Jefferson said:—"The Almighty has no attribute that will take sides with the oppressor." I know *Democrats* say he uttered "*self-evident lies*;" that he was 'crazy' and a fanatic.' I know they, as a party, care neither for God nor man.—Plunder and oppression are their objects.

No. 2.—LACONIC AND DECIDED.

SIR: We beg leave to inform you that we do not belong to the Doughface party, and will not uphold its damnable administration, nor will but a minority of this State. There is one person that the South cannot lead by the nose, and that is your humble servant,

POSTMASTER, Ulao, Wisconsin.

No. 3.—A GENUINE HOOSIER, WHO HAS NO SYMPATHY FOR OLD LINEISM, SLAVERY, BUCHANAN, OR JO. MCDONALD.

POOLSVILLE, Ind., Thursday, Nov. 5. '57.

To the Editors of The Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter is before me. In reply I have this to say: I am very far from feeling any devotion or sympathy for you or the Democratic party, as you call it (but which is better known as the Old-line or the Pro-Slavery party,) or its President either. I hate your principles as I hate Satan. Me support your paper, Buchanan [illegible] the hands of Mr. Dougherty, as true a Republican as walks the sod.

In 1856, the noted Jo. McDonald of Montgomery county, Indiana, tried to get me out of the office, but failed for this reason: there is not an Old-liner in this place that has got sense or qualifications sufficient to keep the office. More than that, there is not an Old-line paper taken at this office. As a general thing, they are too *ignorant* to read; for it is only this class that you can cram your Pro-Slavery Border-Ruffianism down. Every intelligent man in this community is a Republican. In testimony of this, there are 43 numbers of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE taken at this office, beside some 70 or 80 others, all on the side of humanity and right. Don't send your trash here. J. A. HAICH, Ex-P. M.

No. 4.—ISOTHERMALLY INDEPENDENT.

SIR: You are on the wrong side of the negro line, and when you cease to meddle with affairs which do not concern you, you may look for patronage from Byhalea, Mississippi.

T. B. WEBBER, P. M. Byhalea, Miss.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The correspondent of the *Times*, at Washington, says that Governor Walker had a long and friendly interview with the President to-day, discussing Kansas affairs at length, especially relative to the propriety of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention in not referring the entire instrument to the people. They differed radically, but departed friends, appointed another interview for the discussion of the same subject. Some of their mutual friends hope for a reconciliation, but the hope is fallacious; their differences are too radical, to admit of compromise; open hostility is inevitable, Walker's opposition to the Constitution, is not founded on the Slavery clause, which is only partially submitted; but on the refusal of the Convention to permit to vote against as well as for the Constitution. He regards this as a violation of the Federal Constitution; of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill; of popular sovereignty; and the rights of self-government. The President expressed that if the Constitutional Convention be authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action, whatever it may be; while Walker holds the application of the President's doctrine to sustain the refusal to submit the entire Constitution to the popular vote, to be a simple assertion of the right of Congress to force any Constitution on the territory, instead of leaving it to the people to decide for themselves. Walker has never yet seen the Constitution, and nobody outside knows what it is; all the efforts of the government to obtain a copy of it have failed. It is feared that the signers will be driven out of the territory, that the Constitution will be considered spurious, and that the State government can never be set in motion except by the federal arms.—Walker declares that he cannot acquiesce in the action of the Convention without violating the pledge he gave, sacrificing his honest convictions, and making himself infamous, if resistance be made to the establishment of the State government, the President will necessarily call on the Governor of the Territory to exercise force and put it down. This, with his sentiments, Walker cannot and will not do, nor will he resign.

PROPERTY IN MAN to be MADE UNIVERSAL.

We publish elsewhere an extraordinary articles from the Washington *Union* of the 17th inst., for two reasons:

1st. The *Union* is recognized everywhere as the central organ of the National Democracy, and the quasi mouth-piece of the Administration, '2d. It is the most absolute and distinct avowal yet made of the doctrine that property in man should be as universally recognized and protected as property in lands, stock, or personal effects.

In this article it is laid down broadly that the constitution of the United States carries slavery into all the States of the Union, in defiance of State constitutions and State sovereignty. The *Union* assumes even bolder ground, and declares that so far from any State having a right to exclude a slaveholder from its soil, or "to deprive him of his property, it is its bounden duty to protect him in its possessions."

Every political student, who has watched the gradual expansion of this doctrine from a local application, to the territories of the government, and its final recognizance by the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, will not be unprepared for its adoption and avowal by that party which has been instrumental in its growth, development and maturity. It was at first maintained that an owner of slaves while in *transitu* thro a free State, did not lose the right of holding his slaves, but that the local law of the State of which he was a resident followed and protected him in the right of ownership.

The act of 1847 repealed so much of the act of of 1780 as permitted the holders of slaves, beyond the State where the institution was protected by local law, for the period of six months, and all that any party press (the *Pennsylvanian* among them) or any statesman maintained was that the right of the owner was not destroyed by passing into and thro a free State.

There were plentiful indications on the part of the Southern presses and politicians, during the campaign of 1856, that the doctrine now avowed by the Washington *Union*, would be pressed upon the dominant party with such ardor as to force its incorporation into its national platform. That such will be the result, and that the National Democratic party will ultimately stand upon the ground now occupied by the *Union*, is a prediction that only awaits the fullness of time for its realization.

The Dred Scott decision has been the forerunner of this extraordinary assumption It, in fact, laid down the doctrine as constitutional law. The Court carefully avoided saying in so many words, that slaves could be taken into free States and there held in defiance of local laws, but it invested them with such purely chattel qualities, and so completely shielded the owners by constitutional construction as to make the inference not only legal but logical; and in this light slaveholders have held that decision of the Supreme Court, from the day it was delivered to the present time. With them it is not only good law but good Democracy.

The inference from the premise is inevitable. Reduce the slave to the same chattel standard as cattle, horses, and sheep and [illegible] which are recognized and maintained by all civilized nations. The *Union* admitting the postulate as a political truth, at once accepts the inference as self-evident: the constitutional construction that establishes the one, must necessarily protect the other.

We shall watch with considerable interest the course the journals and politicians who have so loudly endorsed the Dred Scott decision as constitutional, will now take.—To admit the premise and deny its rational and inevitable conclusion, would be not only impolite but absurd. We shall see what the Northern Democratic press has to say upon this subject.—*Pitts. Dis.*

The Loss of the Rainbow.

We have at length through the St. Louis and Cincinnati papers, quite full details of the loss of the steamer Rainbow. The telegraph gave us at the time of the disaster the principal facts, and has shorn the story therefore of most of the interest that would have attached to it had it occurred twenty years ago. We give, however, a few incidents and facts, notwithstanding the staleness of six whole days has deposited its rust upon the story.

The steamer Rainbow, when ten miles above Napoleon, Ark., at about 2 A. M. on the 21st of November was discovered to be on fire amidships. She was instantly headed for a favorable spot on the shore and run to land. Terrible alarm seized the passengers. Those on the forward part of the boat were saved without trouble. The flames cut off escape to those in the stern of the vessel except through the perils of the river on a bitter cold night. It is said that from the time the alarm of fire was given untill the flames covered the boat, not more than five minutes had elapsed. Many of the poor creatures on board were burned to death in their staterooms. Others escaped in their night clothes to perish in the dark river. Others with heroic fortitude not only saved their own lives, but labored in the midst of darkness and terror in saving others. A mother gathered up her three children and rushing with them all, through the edge of the flame out from the stern upon the bow of the boat, placed them in safety on shore and fell down fainting as if dead, when the danger was over. A husband and wife perished within a rod of the shore in each other's arms. Another strong man is drawn from the water with his wife and child, but not in time to rescue the loved objects of his solicitude from death. Out of 347 persons, 75 found an untimely end in the water or in the flames.

The boat and all she contained of goods were totally destroyed. The Clerk of a steamer which went to the rescue of the poor creatures, in speaking of the pecuniary loss, says:

"The Rainbow was fully freighted, with groceries, sugar, coffee, molasses, say 300 tons, all of which together with the boat is a total loss.

"Mr. Maddox, from Philadelphia, lost $20,000 worth of jewelry. Other passengers lost some thirty thousand in bills of exchange, coin and bank notes, and the entire loss of boat, cargo and money, is not far, if any, short of $200,000.

"On the boat the Louisville offices have a risk of $18,000, and the cargo is no doubt covered by insurance there as the goods belonged to merchants of Louisville."—*Pitts. Gaz.*

BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors.

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1857.

PERSONAL.—We this week commence to send out bills to those who are indebted to us on subscription or otherwise; and we hope they will be promptly heeded. We are in need of money, and if we can succeed in collecting but a tithe of what we have standing on our books, we shall be enabled to prosecute our work during the coming winter "without flinching." Let our friends, then, who know themselves indebted, or who receive bills of their indebtedness, make some little effort to send us some money—if not the whole amount, a part. Besides giving them credit on our books, they shall have our warmest thanks, for so doing.

Oct 21st 1857.

CHANGE IN THE CLERKS OFFICE.—On Monday last, A. G. McCreary Esq. the newly elected Clerk of the Courts, took charge of his office at this place. Mr. M'C. is an experienced penman, a clever man, and will doubtless perform the duties of his post to the satisfaction of all.

—Wm. K. Boden Esq. retires, after having served in that capacity for a number of years. He has made an excellent officer, and bears with him, to his retirement, the warm wishes of a numerous body of friends.

"A STRIKE."—On Saturday last, the employees, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. made a 'strike' and refused to go to work until an arrangement was made by which their back pay was given them. A committee of them waited upon their employers, when all difficulties were settled. The incident served to detain the Mail train until half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday last, we are glad to say, was generally observed here as a day of Thanksgiving and fast. In the afternoon, according to invitation, a large assemblage of persons met in the Presbyterian Church, and listened to an interesting lecture on India, by the Rev. J. A. M'Gill. After which a collection was taken up, to further the cause of the Christian Religion, in that distracted country.——In the Evening, the Court House was filled to hear the Rev. S. Baker deliver a discourse on the subject of Temperance. The lecture was a calm, searching, and argumentive one, and will tend to stir up temperance men to a sense of their high duty.

BEARS.—The Mercer *Press* chronicles an account of the capture of a bear, in that county, during last week, and observes, that they are frequently seen just now in that neighborhood. The New Castle *Gazette* also gives an account of the killing of one in Lawrence county a few days ago. Weather prophets consider this an omen of a hard winter.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Messrs. James T. Hall, Eli Slifer and J. Bomberger, the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Pollock, to investi[illegible]ed by the Legislature, have submitted a report to the Governor. As far as has been ascertained, it appears that the total amount of the liabilities of the Bank, amount to Two Millions of Dollars. The assets amount to Two Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of bills receivable, real estate, stocks, &c.

THE WILSON MURDER AGAIN.—Since the Decision of the Supreme Court, over-ruling the motion for a new trial, in the case of Charlotte Jones, Henry Fife and Monroe Stewart, the two former—so says the Pittsburgh Dispatch—have made a joint confession of the murder, for which they are now under sentence of death. They both state that Monroe Stewart, is innocent of any participation in the bloody deed, and acknowledge themselves to be the guilty parties. From their confession, or so much of it at least as has became public, it appears that the murder was instigated by Charlotte Jones, and committed by Fife and herself. Fife left the McKeesport market house on the night of the murder, and meeting Charlotte Jones near Wilson's house, both proceeded there together, and brutally murdered George Wilson and his sister. Charlotte entered the house first, and Fife following, knocked the old man down, and commenced rifling the house. Charlotte, while this was doing, attempted to kill her Aunt with a case knife, but not succeeding, Fife despatched her by stamping upon her head with the heel of his boot. Thus, by their own confession, is unravelled one of the most mysterious as well as revolting and inhuman murders on record.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—SECOND WEEK.

James Chambers vs. Hugh Hamilton & others.—Action for Trespass. Verdict for the plantiff's, for $18.

Chas. J. Taylor vs. Margaret White.—Ejectment for a piece of land in New Brighton containing five acres. Verdict for the plantiff, with the costs, damages &c.

Henry J. Lance vs. John A Gibb.—Action for debt for $220. Verdict for the plantiff, for $71,44. Motion for a new trial. Reasons filed.

Abraham Lourimore vs. Charles Boake.—Summons case in Assumpsit. Verdict for plantiff for $188,00, damages.

On Saturday, the 21st inst, the Court heard the evidence and argument of Counsel, in the matter of the warrant, of Joseph R. Martin and Adam Gormly Esq's to seize the estate of Wm. R. Sterling, for the maintenance of his wife and child.

Nov. 27th 1857, the Court having heard the parties, their proofs and allegations, upon the prayer of the defendant to be heard in this case, ordered that W. R. Sterling pay to the Directors of the Poor of Beaver County, the sum of $300 annually, for the support and maintenance of his wife, until otherwise hereafter ordered by the court, and also pay to them the further sum of seventy-five dollars annually, to maintain and bring up his infant child until otherwise ordered by the court.

Com. vs. W. R. Sterling, David R. Sterling and Daniel H. Wallace. Indictment for Riot and Assault and Battery, Defts. plead not guilty. Verdict of not guilty on the first count, of the indictment, and that Wm. R. Sterling and David Sterling are guilty in manner and form as they stand indicted upon the second count, and Daniel H. Wallace not guilty. Sentence deferred.

What Will They Do?

It is frequently asked since the Free State men of Kansas have determined to take no part in the bogus Constitutional election on the 21st of December, "what will they do?" We cannot say what they *will* do, as their plans are not yet known to the public. But we can say what they *may* do. They can demand that the pledges made by their Governor, in his speech made at Topeka early in the fall, shall be fulfilled. Let them hold him to a rigid accountability for what he uttered at that time, and then let him pay no heed, or let him pursue any other course if he dares. He said:

"For myself, I wish to overlook the past and look forward to a better and brighter future. That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognized by the acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. That Constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual resident settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit, as I will join you, fellow citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of 'good,' and cheers.] And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition.

"But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or then may be actual *bona fide* resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who was placed there by the people, and sworn by them to execute the laws, I do not entertain a doubt but that that Convention will submit to the whole of the then *bona fide* settlers of Kansas the determination for themselves, by an actual majority of the whole people, whether they shall adopt or reject that Constitution. If they reject it, there is an end of that Convention. It has performed its office. It has adjourned, never to meet again. [A voice: What next?]

"What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are two other easy exits from the difficulty; and, as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it. In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature; and through that Legislature you can speak your views and instruct them either to call a new Convention to submit a new Constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their Delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution for themselves. It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is in any event a peaceful, tranquil, quiet exit from all the embarrassments and difficulties by which you are surrounded, and that the time is rapidly coming, if it has not already arrived, when the rule of justice and the people shall prevail in Kansas.

The Convention has met, done its work, adjourned, and has not submitted the Constitution to the people. What then, in a case like this, does Gov. Walker recommend? He recommended, if the Constitution was not submitted to the people, that in October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature; *and through that Legislature you can speak your views, and instruct them either to call a new Convention, to submit a new Constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their Delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution for themselves.*" If Gov. Walker is neither a hypocrite nor a demagogue, he must now convene the Legislature elected in October last. He must provide for the holding of a new Constitutional Convention, or it must instruct the Congressional Delegate, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution for themselves. He has pledged himself to do this. Let the people demand it at his hands, and be satisfied with nothing less.

☞We are gratified to see that the various Anti-Wood parties in New York city have agreed upon Alderman Tiemann, for Mayor. The Evening Post predicts his election by a majority of 12,000. "A consumation devoutly to be wished."—*Erie Gazette.*

The Post, we fear, reckons without its host. Fernando Wood is as well acquainted with the materials of which his party is composed now, as he was three years ago. At that time in a conversation with J. Watson Webb, he said:

"I know my party well. Were I to go home and cut the throat of one of my family to-night, I should none the less be elected Mayor of New York next Tuesday by five thousand majority.

He spoke truly; "He knew his party well;" for if our recollection serves us right, he was elected at that time by more than 8,000 majority. If his party was slavish enough to sustain a murderer then, if necessary, it is not to be supposed that it will not sustain its degradation and rascality now. At all events, we shall be agreeably disappointed if he is not elected again.

BODY RECOVERED.—On Tuesday, the 24th inst, the body of the boy named Phillis, who was drowned in the Ohio river, near Industry, was found by his father. It was in water, but a few inches in depth, and was partially covered with sand.

☞The Mississippi Legislature has by an almost unanimous vote, adopted resolutions censuring Gov. Walker, and condemning the Administration in case his conduct is approved.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—Mr. B. C. Bachman, late President of the Lancaster Bank, was tried a few days ago at Lancaster for embezzlement. After a patient hearing of the case, the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. Bachman to pay the costs of prosecution. The costs amount to $190,95.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 30.—Ex-Governor Hammond was to-day elected by the State Legislature, to fill the seat in the U. States Senate, made vacant by the death of Mr. Butler.

Another Feature of the Kansas Outrage.

The manner in which the Slavery clause of the Kansas Constitution is submitted to the people is not the only outrage contained in that remarkable document. It provides that

"An election shall be held, and that the President of the Convention shall appoint three Commissioners for each county, who shall appoint three Judges of election for each precinct, and these three shall make returns of the election to the said President, who, with two or more members of the Convention, shall inspect and pronounce upon them."

This is the grossest kind of villainy. When we remember that the President of the Convention is Surveyor-General Calhoun, the compeer of Sheriff Jones, and one of the most unscrupulous of men, as well as the most ultra pro-Slavery man in the Territory, all our ideas of fairness are scattered to the winds. He has thus far, and will doubtless continue to do all in his power to fasten Slavery upon the people of Kansas; and into his hands, and into his alone, is committed the duty of holding the election. He issues the call for an election, appoints the Commissioners, receives the returns, inspects them, and pronounces upon them! What chance would the Free State men have with such power vested in him? None at all. He would appoint for Commissioners, such men as he chose, receive what votes he pleased, and reject such as did not suit himself or his party.

But this is not all. Was Mr. Calhoun politically honest, and disposed to act fairly in the matter, he would still have an authority conferred upon him that is unwarranted. This is susceptible of the plainest proof. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, when applying for admission [illegible] the Federal Union, presented Constitutions having in them the very clause which we quote below: and we may add, that no State since 1802, (Kansas excepted) has presented to Congress a method for holding the first election, differing from this.—It is as follows:

"The President of the Convention shall issue writs of election to the Sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to proceed to the election of Governor, Members of Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, at the respective election districts in each county, and which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the election laws of this Territory."

In pursuance of a provision of this character have the elections always been held. The laws of the Territory were uniformly left to regulate the manner of holding them, the Sheriffs to issue the writs, and the people to select their own Judges. Of these customs and rights the people of Kansas are robbed, and the power that they should themselves possess, is placed in the hands of one man, who is made by the Constitution the sole arbitor and Judge of the ballots cast.

Important from Washington.

The latest news from Washington indicates that a rupture has, or is about to take place, between President Buchanan and Gov. Walker. The latter is now in Washington City, and insists that the acts of the Lecompton Convention shall be void, and that the pledges he made to the people of Kansas in his Topeka speech, shall be fulfilled. The President and Cabinet, it is said, are a unit in opposing him, and will throw their united influence in favor of the bogus Constitution, and in opposition to the right [illegible]. Senator Douglas has taken the side of Gov. Walker, and Senator Guinn of California, has also given notice that he takes similar ground, and will stand by Walker "to the bitter end." Other Democratic Senators and Representatives will doubtless join them, and these with the more influential of the Northern Democratic journals, who have opened their batteries, will either hold the Administration in check in its Slavery propagandism, or rend the Democratic party to pieces. Col Forney's paper, Senator Douglas' organ, and the leading New York and New England Democratic papers, have already assumed a stand in favor of Gov. Walker and the people of Kansas, that will force them to make war upon the Administration, if Gov. Walker is removed or the settlers of that Territory are not allowed to vote unreservedly on the Constitution, under which they are to live.

To Teachers, School Directors, and other Friends of Education in Beaver, Lawrence, Butler, Allegheny, Washington & Mercer Counties.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for holding a Teacher's Institute, in New Brighton, commencing on Monday the 28th day of December next, would announce that the said Teacher's Institute will remain in session at least three days—holding three sessions each day.—That lectures will be delivered on the various branches of Education taught in Common Schools, illustrative also of the best *methods* of teaching, by gentlemen distinguished as practical Educators. It is desired that a large number of Teachers and other friends of Education shall be present. Every effort will be made to enable those attending to obtain valuable instructions in the practical duties of the Teacher. There will be published in a few days, a *programme* of the order of proceedings.

Papers friendly to the cause of Education are requested to give publication to this announcement.

JAMES B. GUILFORD
JNO. CUTHBERTSON
DAVID CRITCHLOW.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 30.—W. T. Tuckerman, who was formerly treasurer of the Eastern Railroad company, was arrested at New Haven last night on a charge of mail robbery. He confessed his guilt.

The evidence against Mr. Tuckerman is conclusive. He acknowledges having $800 worth of stolen postage stamps; $500 in notes on the Lee Bank of Masschusetts were found on him. The Philadelphia mail to Boston being missed with others, the Railroad Superintendent, and the Postmasters and Special Agent Holbrook have been on the alert for several weeks past to catch the robber. The amout of the roberries is supposed to be large. Mr. Tuckerman will be examined at New Haven to-morrow.

BAYARD TAYLOR.—The marriage of Bayard Taylor, in Gotha, Saxony, to Miss Hansen, of Gotha, took place, on the 27th ult. Mr T. passes the winter with his bride at Moscow, where she has relatives residing. He is to come back to America next Autumn, and Willis announces that he has "already written to him to claim for Idlewild the honeymoon of his return."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Argus.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, '57.

But few members of Congress have as yet made their appearance at the Capitol. Next week will doubtless bring nearly if not quite all to their posts. The City, however, is filling up with office-seekers with a rapidity perhaps never before witnessed just on the eve of the opening of Congress. The financial pressure has driven persons out of employment, and turned their faces hitherward, who, probably, three months ago harbored not the remotest idea of so doing. Many, very many, now buoyant with hope, will be doomed to bitter disappointment before they are a month older, and will be compelled to turn their steps homeward, scarce of funds, sick at heart, and practically convinced of the "ingratitude of Republics," and the heartlessness of party. Of the thousands here claiming positions, scarcely a hundred will be gratified.

An animated struggle is progressing for the elective officers of the House of Representatives. The present incumbents, having but little hope, are disposed to surrender the play entirely into the hands of their Democratic opponents. Orr, of S. C., Phelps, of Mo., and J. Glancy Jones, of Pa., are the prominent competitors for Speaker. The former is supposed to be the favorite of the President; his name is most used in connection with the position, and it is pretty generally believed that he will be the caucus nominee. The contest for the Clerkship is between Allen, of Ill., Robinson of Ind., and Olds, of Ohio—all ex-members of the House. Robinson is a shrewd and unscrupulous wire-worker; is reported to have brought with him several barrels of good "corn whiskey;" but having, while in Congress, voted steadily against the Fugitive Slave Law, he has little or no show; for the Southerners have given out in advance that they support no man who can not exhibit a *clean* record—Olds is so notorious that it would be fatal to the reputation of an honest man to give him even the empty honor of a complimentary vote. Allen's chances, therefore, are deemed decidedly the best.

The light in which the late Kansas Constitutional Convention Swindle is viewed, by the candid of all parties, occasions a vast deal of embarrassment to the Administration, and has well nigh thrown letter-writers and "small beer" politicians into convulsions. When the intelligence was first communicated that the Convention had completed its labors, the "fierce Democracie" became so jubilant that it could not contain itself, and speedily flashed the news all over the continent, that no more 'shrieks' would be heard; that the wounds of "bleeding Kansas" were staunched, and that the last nail had been driven into the coffin of "Black Republicanism." But when it was seen that Forney's Press, Douglas' organ, and scores of the most influential Democratic sheets in the North, stigmatized the proceedings as a farce, the so-called Constitution a cheat and a fraud, and a repudiation of "squatter sovereignty," and invoked Congress to reject it with scorn, and consign it to contempt, lo! the tune became slightly changed; joy gave way to sorrow; and pleasing anticipations were transforming [illegible] forebodings and torturing fears. Trouble is shunned in the breeze. An inextricable dilemma clearly foreshadows itself. And now, instead of exulting over the settlement of the Kansas troubles, all are disposed to acknowledge that the real pinch of the difficulty is yet to come, and that this winter will be witnessed a collision between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party, which, without the need of aggravation from the Republicans, it is anticipated, will be sharper, fiercer, and more threatening than any which has yet taken place upon this subject.

Inasmuch as the Democrats have been guilty of disturbing the peace of the country, and have subjected the people of Kansas to untold hardships, it may not be deemed very unchristian to wish that their troubles may increase; that they may engage in a "free fight," "pitch in" gouge each other's eyes, punch each other's ribs, pull each other's hair, smash each other's noses, and break things generally, until they will be glad to eschew evil, and learn to do well.

M. W.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamer Northern Light with the California mails and $1,075,000 in treasure arrived unannounced about six o'clock this evening.—She brings 600 passengers.

The Northern Light brings evidence of the massacre of 118 emigrants to California in Southern Utah, which appears to be conclusive against the Mormons. It produced great excitement against the Mormons.

Samuel Brannon, of San Francisco, has deeded land two miles square near Sacramento with other property to three trustees as security for moneys deposited in his new bank.

Alsop & Co., are entrusted with the funds to pay the interest on the San Francisco school bonds at New York.

The Panama papers contain the official proclamation of Martinez, General in chief of Nicaraugna, dated October 22d, declaring war against Costa Rica. The General declares that Nicaraugua will preserve the whole line of the transit route, from Ocean to Ocean, and also the district of Guanacasta, Costa Rica.

General Canty has made a formal demand for the surrender of Fort San Carlos. Canty, it is reported, while on the lake in a steamer, had been fired upon by Nicaraugua troops.

A New Dispensation—The Dayton *Empire* is one of your true blue, up and down, right and left 'Democratic' newspapers, such as a State like Ohio can produce—a State where there is so much truth abroad that only those who obstinately close their eyes, do not see and accept it. This Dayton *Empire*, in a recent issue, is particularly hard on another trouble which the present administration has to deal with, to wit: the bother of free speech. We make the following extract:

"Churches for free speech, halls for free speech, schools for free speech, newspapers for free speech—free speech we now use in its popular sense, as meaning any kind of speech—are unmitigated curses, and lead directly to the utter unbridling of the tongue and pen."

This is Democracy according to the new dispensation.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of New Brighton, on the subject of Education, held in the Hall of the new Public School House, November, 16th, 1857, BENJAMIN RUSH BRADFORD, the former President, took the Chair, and Wilmer Wilson acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read by the Secretary, and adopted.

Dr. John Sargent, on behalf of the Committee appointed on the 2d inst., to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of this community in regard to the course pursued by the School Directors, &c., produced a report which was read and adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Dr. Isaac Winans, on behalf of the Committee appointed at last meeting to consider the propriety of calling a County Convention of Teachers, and others, to be held in this place, then presented the following report, which was read, and after remarks from a number of persons commending the suggestion contained therein to the serious consideration of the citizens, it was unanimously adopted.

MR. PRESIDENT:

Your committee having attended to the duty assigned them, submit the following Report:

Whereas: The subject of Education is one of vital importance, affording directly or indirectly every class of society.

Whereas: The Free School System which is the pride and boast of our country is pre-eminently calculated to command the approbation and elicit the hearty co-operation of ever citizen, as the *modes operandi* of these schools and the methods of imparting instruction, are proper topics for general discussion, and

Whereas, in teacher's meetings, the best thoughts and acquirements of those who have devoted years to the business are elicited and thrown into the common stock of professional attainments, and

Whereas, The Institute, it is believed, will be productive of the best effects in bringing the teacher's labor more prominently before the community, and conducing to the general formation of a higher estimation of their value, from a truer perception of their nature and results, as these affect the character of individuals and the welfare of society. Therefore,

Resolved, That we extend an invitation to the Teachers, Directors, and friends of education in this and adjoining counties, to meet in general convention in this Hall on Monday, the 27th day of December, ensuing, at ten o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of holding a Teacher's Institute, to continue in session three or more days, at the pleasure of the Convention.

Resolved, That we tender to them the hospitality of the citizens of New Brighton, during their continuance with us.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the foregoing object the following Committees be appointed, viz: an Executive Committee consisting of three; a Committee of Invitation, consisting of nine, a Committee of Reception, consisting of five, and a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of three.

In compliance with the recommendations in the above report, the following Committees were appointed by the meeting.

Executive Committee.—James B. Guilford, John Cuthberson, David Critchloe.

Committee of Invitation.—Dr. Isaac Winans, George Barker, Timothy B. White, Harrison Mendenhall, Henry B. Beisel, James Wilson, John F. Price, Samuel Osborn, James Dungan.

Committee of Reception.—B. B. Chamberlin, Dr. Stewart, David Critchlow, Matthew Gilliland, William P. Townsend.

Committee of Arrangements.—George Barker, Hiram Reed, Simeon Platt.

Mr. Avery, who has expected to address the meeting, being absent, James B. Guilford, responded to the all made for him, and delivered an excellent address, upon the immense benefits to be derived, both by nations and individuals from the general diffusion of useful knowledge among the people. His earnest appeal to Parents and Guardians, in regard to the proper home discipline and moral culture of those youthful minds which are entrusted to their care was eminetly calculated to produce a good effect in the community.

On motion of T. B. White the Sec'y was directed to have the proceedings of this meeting published in Beaver and Lawrence counties.

On motion of George Barker, the Chairman appointed a Committee, consisting of George Barker and Samuel Osborn, to wait upon B. B. Chamberlin, and request him to deliver an address in this Hall on Monday evening, the 20th of December.

After a short discourse by Simeon Platt, on the subject of Phonetics, the meeting adjourned, to meet again at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, Dec. 20th.

WASHINGTON, CITY, Nov 27.—As far as can be ascertained the cabinet are united in sustaining the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Whatever preference there may have been for submitting the entire Constitution to the people, it is understood that all are agreed that the mode proposed for the inhabitants to settle the question of slavery as one of their domestic institutions for themselves, is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Kansas Nebraska act.

Gov. Walker has had another long interview with the President on the subject of Kansas affairs, and these also to-day occupied a large share of deliberation.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The government employees were on Saturday and to-day paid nearly altogether in silver, which is at a depreciation compared with gold.

B. H. Congrave, of New York, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior Agent for the Indians in that State.

The Court of Claims resumed its session to-day. An adverse decision was delivered in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.

OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.

James G Birney died at Eaglewood, near Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday evening. He was born in 1793, at Danville, Kentucky. His father, a native of Ireland, was a man whose enterprise had accumulated wealth, which, employed with generosity, conferred upon him popularity and social position. His mother was a beautiful and accomplished American lady of the name of Reed.

At the age of nineteen, two years after a distinguished graduation at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, Mr. Birney became a student in the office of Mr. Dallas, at Philadelphia.

Returning to his native State in 1814, he commenced the practice of law, and at the age of twenty-two was chosen member of the Legislature. At this time he contracted a marriage with a lady of great personal attractions and distinguished family. Three years after he became a planter in Alabama, and the owner of thirty-five slaves. Subsequently resuming the practice of his profession at Huntsville, he gathered an extensive and profitable business. Just before his return to Kentucky he served with distinction in the Legislature of Alabama.

Mr. Birney's career attracts peculiar interest from the beginning of his connection with the anti-slavery movement. Early in life the wrongs inflicted by the whites on the Indians touched his heart, and called out his indignant eloquence both of tongue and pen. Sympathy for one suffering class of human beings naturally led to sympathy for another; and accordingingly he was soon greatly interested in the welfare of the negro. The plan of emancipation which at first seemed to him the most feasible was that of the colonizationist, and to advocate their views he abandoned a lucrative and honorable profession.

In 1833 he caused a deed of emancipation for the six slaves he brought with him from Alabama, to be entered at the office of the County Court for the county where he resided, and announced his intention of starting an anti-slavery newspaper in the State of Kentucky. When no printer could be persuaded to undertake the mechanical part of the enterprise there, he commenced the publication in Ohio, but not without exciting dangerous hostility.—The recital of the perils to which he and his friends were exposed is almost incredible, and shows the change of sentiment which has since taken place to make Ohio one of the freest in sentiment of the western States.

Just before the death of his father, Mr. Birney caused such disposition to be made of the parental estate, that all the slaves, twenty-one in number, should fall to him; and on the occurrence of that event he set them at liberty, making suitable provision for their comfort. About this time his wife, Agatha, the mother of eleven children, of whom, we believe, five are still living.

In 1840 Mr. Birney visited England, and took a prominent part in the anti-slavery movements which then agitated that country. In 1841 he married the sister-in-law of Hon. Gerrit Smith, a lady of the family of Fitzhugh, who survives to cherish his memory.

In 1844 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Liberty party," and the vote polled for him being chiefly substracted from that of Mr. Clay, defeated that statesman.

A few years since he removed from Michigan to New Jersey, in order that he might end his days among the friends of the reform to which he had devoted his prime; and that his youngest son might enjoy the advantage of Mr. Weld's school at Eaglewood.—*New York Post.*

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO.

The language of the Washington *Union* in reference to the last Kansas swindle leaves no doubt that the admission of that Territory under the pro-slavery Constitution will form an administration measure and as such will be brought forward in the forthcoming Message. But it is not so certain that the measure can be engineered through Congress. The Democrats have a good working majority in both Houses, and could carry any measure upon which they are united. But there are signs of division and rebellion in the camp. The villany looking to this Lecompton scheme is so glaring, so monstrous, that it is denounced in severe terms by some of the most prominent organs of the Democratic party. Among these are Col. Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, and the Chicago *Times*, the latter generally understood to speak for Senator Douglas, although that gentleman has given no public expression of his views. "There is no honest submission of the Constitution to the action of the people," says the *Press*; "it is provided that they may vote *for* the Constitution with slavery," or *for* the Constitution without slavery;" but they cannot vote *against* the Constitution, no matter how much they may be opposed to its provisions." And the editor expresses the hope that no Pennsylvania member to Congress will give his vote for the minority Constitution when it comes before that body.

The Chicago *Times* is no less explicit in its condemnation of the scheme. It acknowledges that the Free State party are large in the majority, and that to force a pro-slavery Constitution upon them would be a fraud and an outrage.

Now, if this is the feeling of a considerable portion of the Northern Democracy, there is room to hope that the Administration cannot command a majority in the lower House, on the question of endorsing the action of the Lecompton Convention. There are fifty four Democratic Representatives from the North in the Thirty-fifth Congress, and if some eighteen or twenty of these vote with the opposition against the Kansas fraud, the Administration will be defeated, and the whole scheme falls to the ground. But that so many Democrats will have nerve enough to oppose the President on any issue may well be questioned, and we await the result with very little hope of justice to Kansas.—*Pittsburgh Journal.*

New Orleans Nov. 30.—Nicaragua has declared war against Costa Rica. A proclamation signed by Martinez and Jones, claims the transit route, and the district of Guanacosta. Martinez takes charge of the army. Col Canty had demanded the surrender of Fort San Carlos to Costa Rica, threatening a blockade in case of refusal.—The Fulton is at Boca del Torres watching for Walker.

BENTON VS. THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The veteran Benton yet retains that old leaven of honesty in him which was also in the statesmen of the generation to which he belongs. He has recently written a letter to ex-Chief Justice George Robertson, of Kentucky, who has lately published in the *National Intelligencer* his views against the decision of the Supreme Court touching the Dred Scott case. Mr Benton agrees with the ex-Judge entirely, and in the course of his letter he says:

"I mean what I say, when I say the Supreme Court had as well been looking into Robinson Crusoe as looking into the Constitution of the United States to find the power of Congress to legislate for Territories; for it is not there, but in the ordinance of '87, adopted by the Constitution and by the first Congress under Washington, and in their right as sovereign proprietors, having the right to govern what they have a right to acquire, and become their duty under the State cession acts and under the treaties of cession. The "needful rules and regulations clause" as the Court said, gave no power to govern the Territories; it only applied to property, and that property of the United States—its territory, *id est*, land, and its other property, *id est*, personal estate. It conferred no powers of government, and that for the reason known to everybody at the time, and to nobody (hardly) now *videlicet*, because the government of the Territories was provided for in another place—namely, in the ordinance of 1787, and protected by a clause in the Constitution, and adopted by Congress August 7th 1789, and in the right of sovereign proprietors. The Court looked in the wrong place to find the power of Congress to legislate for Territories.

I was breaking down under the appalling attack which fell upon me when I was writing the "Examination," and had to leave some heads unfinished, and also to add some part after I had given up this work. My physician, Dr. May, saw with astonishment that I rose from what he knew I considered the bed of death, (and which he feared to be so,) and went to my table and wrote. I was adding something to the "Examination," and could hardly refrain from a postscript: "This is my political testament, written with a dying hand." Well! I did not die, but I have to; and will die upon the truth and justice of what I wrote. *

It is a long time since we saw each other and what is called politics have sadly run down since that time, and especially in the last Presidential term, presenting but little for the attraction of any man who has nothing but the public good in view; but here is a question of a new kind, national and elevated, upon which all who are for the Constitution as our fathers made it, and as the next generation administered it, (and that without distinction of party or default of a man,) may come together and stand. For one, I can give no political aid or comfort to any one man or party, in any future election who shall uphold the opinion of the Supreme Court in declaring the nullity of the Missouri Compromise; and in decreeing the self extension of the Constitution to Territories, carrying Slavery with it, and preventing Congress and the people of the Territory from saying yea or nay to its introduction or repulsion.

I am now well recovered, and working as usual, and expect to finish the abridgment next Summer, and then to add another volume to the two of the Thirty Years' View, bringing it down to 1860, if I live that long; at all events, to the time of the Pierce Administration if we must call by his name an Administration in which he was inoperative, and in which nullifiers, disunionists and renegades used his name and his power for their own audacious and criminal purposes. Respectfully,

T. H. BENTON.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1857.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamer Africa arrived last night with Liverpool dates the same as the Vanderbilt. She brings nearly $350,000 in specie.

The official announcement allowing the exportation of grain and flour from France was followed in Prussia by an advance of 12 per cent. on flour.

The Paris Bourse did not respond to the buoyancy of the English money market.

Further details from the Indian news show that the relief of Lucknow was only partially accomplished. Havelock's position was considered critical.

The emperor of France has written a letter to his Minister of France discussing the financial question; he is pained to see the public credit injured by chimerical fears and by the propagation of remedies for an evil which exists only in the imagination, and begs that the minister will deny peremptorily all the absurd projects attributed to the government, affirming that there is no country in Europe where the public credit rests upon a more extensive and solid basis. The letter had but little effect.

The last monthly returns of the Bank of France show less than twenty millions of francs in specie.

The Austrian Minister of Finance proposes to meet the financial difficulty by the issue of treasury bills to the amount of one hundred millions of florins.

The decree abolishing serfdom in Russia is to be published on the 17th of December. The Legislative body is convoked for the 28 November.

The Vienna money market is very heavy. The premium on gold has increased.

The steamer Emeu has arrived at Suez with Melbourne dates to Sept. 17th, and £640,080 in gold. The gold advices are very encouraging.

The steamers Lady Bird and Champion came in collision at Cape Otway; the latter foundered, and forty lives were lost.

Damaging floods had occurred in New South Wales.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Gov. Walker openly declared himself opposed to the action of the Lecompton Convention. He says that the only proper course is to submit the whole Constitution to the people. He had an interview with the President today upon the subject. Mr. Buchanan, as at present advised, is inclined to sustain the Convention.

Reliable advices from Chicago state that Senator Douglas agreed with Gov. Walker and will oppose the Lecompton Constitution in the Senate.

☞It has been ascertained by carefully conducted experiments, that one bushel of corn will make a little over ten and a half pounds of pork, gross. Taking this result as a basis, the following deductions are made, which farmers would do well to lay aside for future reference. The Albany *Argus* says:

When corn costs 12½ cents per bus'l pork costs 1¼ cents per pound.

When corn costs 17 cts. per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.

When corn costs 25 cts. per bushel pork costs 3 cents per pound.

When corn costs 33 cts. per bushel pork costs 4 cents per pound.

When corn costs 50 cts. per bushel pork costs 5 cents per pound.

The following statements show what the farmer realises on his corn, when sold in the form of pork:

When pork sells for 3 cts. per pound, it brings 35 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 4 cts. per pound, it brings 32 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 5 cts. per pound it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Encrusted Sores—Few external disorders are more loathsome than this. It is, however, very common, especially among children. Sometimes the face, sometimes the head, and in many instances the whole surface of the body is covered with scabious ulcers.—Scoffula is generally at the root of this disgusting complaint; but whatever their origin, those excrescences are speedily removed by the regular application of the Ointment. Scurvy frequently develepes itself in the same way, and therefore no vessel should leave port without a supply of this matchless preparation. The Pills, from their powerful detergent action upon the animal fluids, facilitate the cure of external diseases, and for all complaints of the stomach and its dependencies, are absolutely infallible.

A HOLLANDER'S TESTIMONY.—Jacob Binskes, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for some time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored by using BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, to perfect health."

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Holland settlement in the U. States, argues much in its favor.

Try it—for Chronic or Nervous Debility or any Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affection.

HAIR RESTORATOR.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring hair, an for the prevention of baldness, &c. This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. Read the advertisement—go at once and procure a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old bald headed bachelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.—[Indianapolis Locomotive.

☞Sold by Dr. O Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞What we want to say to our readers young and old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

☞*Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. ☞For sale at P. B. Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's, Rochester; E. Booking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, Dec. 2, 1857.

(*Corrected Weekly*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2,75
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,00
WHEAT—per bushel	85
RYE—per bushel	45
CORN—per bushel	45
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—round	5½
BUTTER—per pound	18
EGGS—per dozen	12
POTATOES—per bushel	25a31

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1, 1857

FLOUR—Ex $4 38 a4,62, Family 5,00a5,06	
WHEAT—per bushel	90@95
CORN—per bushel	44a45
RYE—per bushel	55
OATS—per bushel	29a30
HAY—per ton	$12a16
POTATOES—per bushel	35a40
BUTTER—per pound	15a16
EGGS—per dozen	15a16
BACON—should's 14 hams 14½; sides 14	

MARRIED—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Murray, Mr. *James M. Graham* of Freedom, and Miss. *Mary Jane McKinzie* of Vanport.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. A. McGill, Mr. *Alexander Largye* of St. Louis Mo., to Miss. *Matilda Anderson* of Beaver, Pa., formerly of Pittsburg.

TRUSTEES ACCOUNT.

THE account of J. H. Wilson, Esq, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, to make sale of the Real Estate of John Hart, dec'd., was presented Oct. 21st, 1857, and confirmed *nisi*—which account will be allowed by the Court, on the first day of March Term, 1858, unless cause then be shown against its confirmation. By the Court.

Dec. 2, 1857. WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k.

Wanted,

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS

BARLEY,

At the Bridgewater Malt-House.

Bridgewater, Dec. 2, '57. J. VERA.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY & CO., at Rochester, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by R. T. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.

WM. R. RHODES,
R. T. KENNEDY,
JOS. S. KIRK.

Nov. 18, 1857

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

NOTICE.

There will be a Special Meeting of the managers of Beaver County Agricultural Society to be held at the Court House on Friday Evening at 7 o'clock P. M. Nov. 20th, 1857. A large attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Society.

By order of the President,

H. L. IMBRIE, Sec.

CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce,

AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET

BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Tampico Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. BENJ. ADAMS.

Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

Consisting of Lands and Village Lots,

THE undersigned, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John Morgan, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa. dec'd., will offer at public vendue on the premises in and near the village of Murdocksville, in Beaver and Washington counties, on

Wednesday, the 23d of December,

1857, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Two Lots in the village of Murdocksville and about 60 acres of land, part in Beaver and part in Washington county; about one mile west of Murdocksville on the graded road leading from Frankfort to Pittsburgh. It is well timbered and of good soil, and would be a desirable location if improved.

Also, a farm of about Two Hundred and Ten acres, adjoining said village of Murdocksville, part in Beaver and part in Washington county, on which are two farm houses, and a barn, and about 80 acres cleared, and has between 50 and 80 acres of bottom land on Raccoon creek. It is a No. 1 Farm, and is known as the 'Gunsallus Farm.' Any person wishing to examine the lands will please call on Mr. John Gunsallus, who resides on the land, and who will take pleasure in imparting any information pertaining to them.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money on or before the 1st day of April, 1858, for the farm on which Gunsollus lives, and the balance in two equal annual payments, excepting that the purchaser shall pay 20 per cent. of the first payment within five days of the sale. Possession to be given of this tract on the 1st day of April, 1858, and the deed therefor will be made whenever the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

One-third of the purchase money of the 60 acre lot, and the Town Lots, will be required at the time of sale, at which time possession will be given; and the balance in two equal annual payments, one on the 1st of April, 1859, and the remaining one on the 1st of April, 1860. The deeds for the last mentioned lots to be made as soon as the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

JEREMIAH MORGAN,
Surviving Ex'r of John Morgan, dec'd.

Nov. 4, 1857.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for Public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 40 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 42 feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by D. W. Eagle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.

☞For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.

Industry, Nov. 16, '56. J. ROSS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Rhodes, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1857.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receive proposals up to the 1st day of January, 1858, for the building of a School House, in South Beaver Township, Section No. 4. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Henry Briggs, of Black Hawk, Beaver county, Pa.

The subscribers would also state that $200 dollars will be advanced to the Contractor, by giving approved security, for the erection of said building,

HENRY BRIGGS,
MICHAEL CONKLIN,
JOSEPH M'MILLEN.

Nov. 18, '57. Building Committee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Wm. Robinson, late of Borough township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township. ELIZABETH LOGAN,

Nov. 25, 1857. Administratrix.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Mrs. Jane Clark, dec'd, late of Marion township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. E. W. DARRIS, Executor.

Nov. 25, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promissory* note, on or before the first day of January next; after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.

J. E. JACKSON.

Fallston, Nov. 16. 1857.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 8½ cents up. White Brilliants, from 10 cts up. Figured do from 12½ cents up. Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
SEPTEMBER 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in'

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats,

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENTS FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENTS VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy, Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseilles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞FOR CASH ONLY.☜

oct7—if

DUFF'S MERCNTILE COLLEGE,

CORNER 3d & MARKET STS.,

PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,
P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the Faculty.
A. T. HOWDEN, Superintendent, with four associate teachers of Book-keeping.
J. S. DUNCAN, (author of Duncan's Penmanship) with an assistant, Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.
N. H. HATCH, Esq. Hon. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Judge SHANNON, Lecturers on Commercial Law and Political Economy.
Rev. DAVID FERGUSON, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.
J. MURPHY, Teacher of Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

The Students of this institution are instructed from a First Premium System of Book-keeping, and a 1st Premium System of Penmanship.

Thirteen First Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas

Have been awarded by different Fairs to Duff's unrivalled system of Book-keeping, and Duncan's elegant new system of business and ornamental penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is found to contain nearly double the amount of practical business exercises given by any other Commercial College, and its superiority is attested by over 800 students, after from three to fifteen years successful practice in business, (circular p. 19) yet the process of teaching is so perfectly matured and simplified by near twenty years experience of the principal, that students usually graduate in half the time occupied by other Colleges, saving from $15 to $20 in board. No time is lost in experimenting upon 'New Systems of Teaching,' or waiting for the teachers to write out manuscript exercises. Our course of study will hereafter have added to it—

JOINT STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKERS' BOOKS.—A complete sett of each is prepared upon the most approved forms of Eastern and Western Banks and Banks and Bankers. Also,

RAILROAD BOOKS, prepared from the forms of the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad books.

No similar College in the Union exhibits such a list of successful students, (circular p 19,) either as Merchants, Book-keepers, or teachers of Book keeping and writing.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. An elegantly bound copy of this splendid work will be presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution. The above works for sale by the book-sellers.

Specimens of Mr. Duncan's penmanship, and the new College Circular, just issued, mailed free ☞Address all letters to the Principal.

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM

J. B. SMITH & CO.,

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs good Sugar for One Dollar; 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar. Delanes from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.

☞GIVE THEM A TRIAL.☜

WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c. &c. (nov4*)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Charles Bruce, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE BRUCE,

Nov 3, 1857. Administrator.

December Appointment.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and exercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

☞Those afflicted with Rhumatism or kindred affections, will do well to read the following from Mr Caskey:

SALT RHEUM RADICALLY CURED.

Mrs. L Rhumigh, of Beaver, Pa., cured of Salt Rheum of eight years standing. It was of a most painful character, covering the entire surface of the hands, and portions of the arms and person. First called nearly eight years ago. In four months the skin became soft and smooth, remains entirely free from disease to this time. The above case is selected because one of the first cured in the West, and best shows its permanency. Those who have been similarly affected and cured, reside in the vicinity of nearly every appointment, to whom reference can be given. Equal success has attended the treatment of White Swellings, Scrofula, Abcesses and Fever Sores, some of which have been noticed in the monthly reports. In the treatment of all such, we rely mainly upon internal remedies that are calculated to neutralize the acrid substances, supporting diseases, and by exciting to healthful activity, the skin and other secretory organs, to force noxious excrements to escape by natural channels; hence the cure is radical without deletion, and instead of endangering the lungs, as a superficial healing of ulcers or scattering of humors invariably does, it serves to protect and strengthen those vital parts.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER, Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.

Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building.—Residence at the lower end of Main street.

New Brighton, Oct. 7.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Cross, sr, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. RACHEL CROSS, Exec'x.

Nov. 18, 1857. DAVID CROSS, Exec'r.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Martha W. Snitger, left my bed and board, without any provocation, on the 9th of November, 1857, this is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

Beaver, Nov. 16, '57. SIMON SNITGER.

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS,

M'CONNEL & BENTEL'S,

FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid

Stock of Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.

We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods.

☞All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, Oct. 14. '57.

"NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

A RESISTLESS REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

The first hospital surgeons and medical publicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled anti-inflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses, in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralize the fiery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases of the muscles, the fleshy fibre and the skin; yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing, antipote to pain and inflammation.

SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of Salt Rheum, where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopœa have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

This Ointment is universally used on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Legs
Burns	Mercurial	Sore Breasts
Chap'd Hands	Eruptions	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Sore Throats
Fistulas	Rheumatism	Sores of all
Gout	Salt Rheum	kinds
	Skin Diseases	Sprains
Swel'd Glands	Stiff Joints	Scalds
Ulcers	Venereal Sores	Wounds of all kinds.

***Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world. Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

February 25 1857

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this abeverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all there imitations.

☞Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5·00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE,

NEAR A RAILROAD DEPOT.

TWO good Farms, close to Industry Depot on Cleve. & Pitts. Railroad, about 150 acres, and 175 acres, a large portion cleared. They have on them a large number of fine fruit trees—Peach, Plum, Apple, &c, and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. WELLS,

Oct. 7. Industry, Pa.

JOHN E. GIBSON,

**Fashionable Tailor

THE HUSKERS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry hoard!
Heap high the Golden Corn!
No richer gift has Autumn poured
From out her lavish horn.

Let other lands exulting glean
The apple from the pine,
The orange from the glossy green,
The cluster from the vine:—

We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

When spring-time came with flower and bud
And grassy green and young,
And merry bob'lings, in the wood,
Like mad musicians sung.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,
Beneath the sun of May,
And frightened from our sprouting grain
The robber crows away.

All through the long bright days of June,
Its leaves grew thin and fair,
And waved in hot mid-summer's noon
Its soft and yellow hair.

And now, with Autumn's moonlight eves
Its harvest time has come,
We pluck awey the frosted leaves,
And bear the treasures home.

There, richer than the fabled gift
Of golden showers of old,
Fair hands the broken grain shall sift,
And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk
Around their costly board—
Give us the bowl of samp and milk,
By homespun beauty poured.

Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth
Sends up its smoky curls,
Who will not thank the kindly earth,
And bless our corn-fed girls.

Let earth withhold her goodly root,
Let mildew blight the rye,
Give to worm the orchard's fruit,
The wheat field to the fly.

But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us for His Golden Corn
Send up our thanks to God!

MECHANICS AND LABORERS WANTED IN KANSAS.—We have received information from several reliable gentleman just arrived from Kansas, that a large number of mechanics and laborers are wanted in that Territory at the present time. In several of the towns they have not a sufficient number of mechanics to do half the work that is required, and for which they would receive from $2 50 to $3 per day. One gentleman tells us that there is not a shoemaker, tailer, blacksmith or tinsmith in the town of Osawattamie, nor in Paoli, in Lykins county. In fact, there is deficiency in all the mechanical branches throughout the Territory. Two or three builders monopolize all the work in a town, and they are so busily engaged in erecting dwellings on their own account, that they refuse to do and are unabled to attend to outside work.

Laborers are wanted all over the Teritory, at better prices than can be obtained in any other part of the country. We are assured that there is no exaggeration in this statement, and if we entertained the slightest doubt of its correctness, we should not publish it for the purpose of deceiving those to whom such information may be important.—*St. Louis Dem.*

Editors, and what is Expected of Them Without Charge.

There is many a journalist now languishing in poverty, while dozens to whose success in business he gave the first impulse, roll by him in their carriages, and have forgotten his very existence. There is no country, save ours, in the world where journalists are expected to do so much work for the special benefit of others without recompense. Generally, out of this country, editors are inaccessible if not anonymous; they may let you know what they think, but not who thinks it. You cannot walk into an editor's room in London or Paris and ask him to devote his time and his columns to your advancement and profit.—Here this is done every day, even by utter strangers. Half an editor's time—sometimes his whole day, throwing over his proper work in the night—is given up to receiving the calls, listening to the stories and observing the request of one good natured friend and another, who drops in to try his chances of getting ten times as valuable an advertisement out of him for nothing as he would be likely to get out of the publishers by regularly paying. If he fails, he loses nothing—for he has plenty of brass left—if he succeeds, he has used his time to good advantage. And thus is civility abused—thus is good feeling imposed upon. Many an editor receives several letters in a day requesting him to do this and that, to hunt up information and forward statistics or documents—for the benefit of utter strangers, or mere acquaintenances, who have no shadow of claim to tax him.—*Tribune.*

☞ There is a fine touch of ebony humor in the reply once made in our hearing by an old negro wood sawyer in New York—a member of the "Church of the Colored Messiah," in that city where he had been born and brought up—to a stranger who inquired of him if he knew where St Paul's Church was. "Does I know where St. Paul's Church is? Well, I jis wish I had as many half-dollars as I know where St. Paul's *Church* is! It would puzzle an arithmetician to determine the precise extent of Cuffee's fortune in the event of a fulfillment of his wish.

JACOB C. DAVIS.—This man, who is only distinguished as a woman-whipper, and as having been elected to Congress from this District on the strength of that reputation, by the Black Democracy—has, we notice, left Hancock Co. for the county's good, and removed to Missouri, to take charge of his wife's negroes. There is not a negro among them, we venture to say, but is a better man than he.—*Quincy (Ill) Rep.*

Just Received.

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office.

SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

C. LUKENS,
W. W. LISLE,
HORACE BEESON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Mouroe, Esq.

Sept. 9, '57. L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.

Now on Exhibition at

NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞ CALL AND SEE.

☞ State and County Rights for sale by the Agent.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.

Sept. 9, 1857.

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*District Attorney,*)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857 1y.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE "BEE HIVE."

No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE of SHOWING OUR STOCK to CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept. 18, '57.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand.

may 6,'57.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

HAVE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.

WITH

E. FROWENFELD & BRO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

NO. 48 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,
Stewart's Row, Bridgewater

dec11

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by

A. S. HARVEY,
No. 3, Stewart's Row.

July 15 '57

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. JOHN W. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA:

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

One stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCH'FS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

NO. 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and Mohair, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps, also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK.

Chiles, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine:—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Mulay, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
B. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees.

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh.

July 1, 1857.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian Accounts which have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday the 18th day of November, 1857, for confirmation and allowance:

The account of Francis M. Erwin, administrator of the estate of William Erwin, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Brenner, administrator of the estate of Henry Beyer, dec'd.

The account of Henry A. Baker, administrator of the estate of Michael Baker, dec'd.

The account of David Scott, executor of the estate of George Denny, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Young, executor of the estate of William Calvin, dec'd.

The account of Benj. Todd, executor of the estate of John Knight, dec'd.

The account of John Frishkorn, executor of the estate of Charles Shever, dec'd.

The account of Phillip Blind, administrator of the estate of Phillip Blind, sr.,

The account of Martha Turner, guardian of Martha Jane, daughter of John Turner, dec'd.

S. B. WILSON, Reg'r.

Oct. 16, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young, with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Bliss Esq. for settlement.

Beaver Oct. 13 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke-house, out-oven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office.

(oct29)

AYER'S PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, in any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores a appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate to what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater, C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE.

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 8 1857.

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havana Segars, different kinds.
5 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " neat fan
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.

Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House Now Brighton. apr19

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Rail road Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by aug28 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms; at the Industry Mills. F. W. WALKER.

Industry, Sept. 23—3m

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtues, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure le most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in disenses of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary.—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞ T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen'l Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold.* Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Delteges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected.

T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco' and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,

je10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

OLIN M. LUKENS. C. P. LUKENS. W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—200 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says:

[Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full; but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel Wnito	Ecotomy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Mendville,
Henry Smith	New-Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Sechon	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than ano other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; R. S. Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29,'57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in *Beaver?* ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? Ans. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? Ans. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, jeanskeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth